# Capital's Property Tax Burden Heavier Than That of Most American Cities

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			PER C	TIA CUMPA	RISONS	OF EL	LAN TYP	ICL AM	IERICAN (	CITIES					
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China	0.944.018	11.77	10.00	22.46	22.46	23.62	21.93	22.46	90.77	04 50	22.89	09.00	01.07	04.00	00.07
ChicagoPhiladelphia		11.77 14.05	16.60 14.07	15.18	15,18	16.87	14.29	15.18	20.77 12.60	24.58 18.57	15.99	28.06 18.21	21.37 15.63	24.36 18.21	22.67 15.63
leveland	622,699	10.95 11.61	16.09 15.39	17.49 17.15	17.49 17.15	18.79	15.70	17.49 17.15	14.40 12.94	19.91 20.56	16.82 16.85	18.89 20.06	15.30 15.85	19.61 20.06	16.52 15.85
Altimore		13.43	16.78	19.21	19.21	21.06	39.53	19 21	17.93	23.04	21.81	21.69	10.44	22.14	21.41
lewark		14.17 10.33	18.05 14.56	14.63 17.20	11.66	18.62	113-	14.36 17.30	19.83 12.15	19.51 20.51	15.21 15.36	18.16	15.66 2.64	1 (00	14.75 g
New Orleans		14.62	16.00	20.03	4.5 1	29.02	110 -45	22.02	19.03	20.02	19.06	20.02	T Driffes	20.02	19.06
Minneapolis		12.07 10.24	18.86 13.67	18.60 14.40	14.98	20.92 16.85	16.1	16.76	16.56 16.04	23.73 19.20	20.03	21.93 17.73	17.01	19.03	20.57 12 18.31
Louisville		9.50	14.77	16.87	17.93	19.21	16.83	19.52	17.14	22.28	19.90	20.88	18.50	21.53	19.15
Comparison with Washington the number of cities with p		0 more	5 more	1 more	1 more	3 more	2 more	1 more	1 more	6 more	4 more	5 more	3 more	5 more	4 more
capita more or less.	~ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10 less	5 less	9 less	9 less	7 less	8 less	9 less	9 less	4 less	6 less	5 less	7 less	5 less	6 less
"I believe I can say in the presence of the gentleman from Vermont that a large majority of that joint select committee thought that fo per cent on the part of the general souther for the government and so per cent on the part of the people was about the fair thing. Well, now. I have studied this question with a great deal of care, and having been a member of that joint select committee and also a member of the committee and also a member of the committee that framed and reported this bill. I say, after the maturest reflection that I could give to the subject, that it is but just to the people that the Government should hear equally with the people the burdens of the government of the District of Columbia."  It will be seen that when Mr. Huncon said that he made the statement	In order that this	without repre- that taxes them, time has not yet to be denied the time to be denied the time to the power petition for the properly to be ginatized as a was submitted to in December, ovember 21, 1877, her of the most te District, pray- overnment would vilef in its over- tembarrassment, ted that petition son, who, as a orn Indiana, was the part of the trees on the joint ignated the beard d, and joined in submitted to the ten in June, 1874, committee may	The Secretary report to the Se gave items of e ted States for a streets and aven 87 for the rerio the Southard Re that the proceed United States here would large arount a work piver away if the sale of teerds had been e would have vie ciert to de mue in the period pr. The Secretary report of May 2 gives expenditur in the District and private pur aggregating \$13, under the head ed expenditures and other nation roundings and	of the Treasury in contendated May 22, it expenditure by the U general improvement uses aggregating 3500 defrom 1700 to 1871. It is of the lots given by the original proper of 1855 it is say, and it is clear the lots and their posticional of the lots and their posticional of the Treasury in 1871. It is contended an amount such more than was defor to 1871, sort referred to 1871, say, and it referred to 1871, it is for the Treasury in 27, 1878, just referred to 1871, it is the United Sta of Columbia for put posses from 179 to 1906,211.45. We find the Treasure in 1871 of "Capital" are included to the Capital buildings, their seconcettons, amount	a the most of the control of the con	iney for one- is for the e of Columbia Li20.717-49 fee OF LAND A ITS AND TEIS NOT SHA g the period i the United to de large gifts blic money to ries, in none of tof Columbia theo and Haw appropriations is, and the o shawed in oth in To States. ding to a st in Department to	half the appro- xpenses of the plus to June 30, e supra).  ND MONEY TO RITORIES IN STRICT HAS RED, from 1800 to the ates Government s of public land of which has the shared, although all share in the sounder the Mor- ther Territories her Government om Public  atement of the the United States	should be in January 1, 1 lars, as "deg of the Unio the terms a pledge for 1 ment shoul legislation ting \$28,101.66 several Statemaking of tatalliment, it was such 1 Tressury w ment. On Congress wp. 201) posty fourth instat the three fi act shall re States until gress."  No Amous Returned	the United State 1837, except five posits" with the posits" with the no which should eccepting the depth of whenever a lid be demanded, here installment she condition of the paymilment and proving the paymilment and proving the paymilment and proving the paymilment she direct the Covernment of th	es Treasury million dol- then States consent to  consent to  consent to  consta under  and repay- uch repay- Under this  a asgregated  ime for the  e fourth in- the Treasury  ary of the  rth install- an act of  I'. S. Stat.  nent of the  iding "that  under said  it with the  ted by Con-  ed Ever  nt.   ted the re-	Total  'This total doe on account of and Porto Rico. expenses, amoun No appropriat made under the District of Columbar Done for During all thres dents had chare in nation tional revenue. the Atlantic sea the assumption cost cities patariff taxes. But a returns of taxes in the account of the commissioner.	anot include partial state of the national innual reports of Internal state of the national innual reports of Internal state of the national innual reports of Internal states of Internal s	ware, Kolest ADN,278-57  aymenta Alawaii, Isas been for the BAVE Or Co District eir full the na- ct is on a within of sea- in the hare of of the Revenue It is, Italian  To the  Or Co Yet Column June 3  of wh largest in the hare of of the Revenue It is, Italian  The chiefer  The ch	Florida, Geor, , Maine, Mass Uselssippt, Mo , New Hamp eth Dakota, O Island, South , Tentessee, ' Washington, Wing and Alask see paid its fo taxes.  Manufactur ommercial C he population in for the fo 0, 1914, was o ich 98,000 w 1 negro popula world, More population are of them on sal vit war and i t time. of course, ev	of the District of iscal year ended inly about 250,000, are negroes, the ation in any city over, about 38,000 employes of the complexes of the governments, aries fixed before nadequate at the ident this is
fter working over the matter for o years," finally prepared the bill	made to Congress justi on the people of the	fy the reflection District that is	United States e	expended \$2,250,654.74 vate benevolent insti	for has giv	ven to the se-	veral States and f land from the	the mener	man all a second second sec	and a few contracts of the second	lesidents paid	absolutely a	nd nortella nr	ad therefore no	t a city of wealth.
thich in the end took shape as the	we give here the closin	g paragraphs of	tions in the Di	strict of Columbia.	in- public		anting to 186,-	the Treasur	y. The amounts	thus given	number of the	States. For e	xample, the I'n	ited States Cer	by the reports of sus Bureau. y be well to state sidents have not
Mr. Hunton's statement as to how he members of the joint committee f 1876 stood on the question of the	Canital Without M.		soldiers, sailors,	and members of r	Alabam	A	2,184,904.00 4,160,088.00	as stated by	ral States were y the Treasury l	Department	that for the had	at year ended .	June 30, ion's do	no more than	heir share in con-
f 1876 stood on the question of the 0 per cent division is confirmed by			duct, built by	the National Gove	nd Arizona		6,394,018,00 9,369,881 00	States Maine		Amount. \$955,835.25	1914, it appear	s that the Dis	trict of tributer	money thre	ugh national and
what another member of that com- mittee—William Pinkney Whyte, of	"As in the beginnin		still under the	authority and contartment, cost \$3.40,474	Cantori	ila	9,344,212.00 6,432,169.00	Vermont	shire	669,0s6.79	year then any	one of twe	nty-two gifts in	response to a	ppeals in times of such as the San
Maryland-said on the subject in the	City was without pop	pulation or re-		as expended chiefly	ba- Connect	deut	180,000 Oc	Massachuset	ttm	. 1,338,173.54	Alabama, Ariz	ma, Arkaneas,	Color- Francis	co earthquake	and fire, the Mis-
enate, in 1878, when the House bill with the 50 per cent provision was	sources to which its look for its develop			Which Ought To	Florida		90,000.00 21,851.064.00 270,000.00	New York	id	4,014,520 71	Maine, Mississi	ppt. Montaga.	Nevada, Galvest	on disaster.	It is typical that bia is one of the
efore the Senate. He said: Selieved Government Should	provement, so also,		Be Charged 7	AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF	lanho .	************	4,628,827,00	New Jersey	la		Dakota, Oklah	oma. Olegon.	South few ju	risdictions whi	ch has completed ne permanent en-
Contribute 60 Per Cent.	time it is wholly we either of wealth or in-	dustry, to meet	Annahum team	of expenditure wen	for Indiana		2,853,462.00	Indiana		2,007,250,31	mont, and Wyo	mine and Ala	ska and dowme	nt of the Am	erican Red Cross, ption exceeded the
"When Congress imposed upon	the enormous outlay by the magnificence	s, necessitated	bridges, aggrega	ating \$984,372.68. Of see Southard report so	Va. Kansas		2,699,306,00 3,406,350,00 352,508,63	Illinois		. 441 919.14	the District of	Columbia was	Breater   quota	expected of it.	carrette the
many distriction of the same and the distriction	and the transfermented to	on the present as	I - who more mich till	me. merte ten mannen eine . a. e. genten & . e. e.	The state of the s	CV harman when a com-	352 DON 65	THE PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH		Total Control of the	1				

## Contribute 60 Per Cent.

When Congress imposed upon me, during my absence, the duty Congress, I took the trouble to ex-amine, from the beginning, from the foundation of the Government, down to that time, what the rela-District and the Government of the United States as regards property really was; and I became satisfied, not that the ratio should be ac-Government ought to contribute 60 per cent of the taxes and the people here but 40 per cent."

The House of Representatives. therefore, was laboring under a great mistake of fact when it voted at the therefore, was laboring under a great mistake of fact when it voted at the last session of Congress in favor of doing away, with the 50 per cent provision of the act of 1878. How much injury this error may have resulted in to the cause of the District it is, of course, impossible to tell. But it is now clearly before this joint committee that every one of the committees of 1874, 1876, and 1878 which expressed an opinion as to the proportion of the expenses of this District which should be met by the Federal Government concluded that that proportion should be one-half or more. When Mr. Reagan's amendment to change the Government's contribution from 50 per cent to 40 per cent came to a vote, Mr. Eden called for the yeas and inava, and on this motion the year on ordered.

It is indeed true that action by Congress in 1878 on this matter so important to the people of the District of Columbia may have been hastened by representations made to it by citizens of

provement, so also, at the present time it is wholly without means, either of wealth or industry, to meet the enormous outlays, necessitated by the magnificence of its plan. It has no business except what is based of the Government service; one-half of its property, and the best half, is owned by the United States, and pays no taxes; and the other half is now mortgaged for more than onefourth of its value by the debt contracted in exhausting and paralyzing efforts to make it what its patriotic founders designed it to be, a national capital, worthy of the name it bears. Several millions of dollars are now required to renew its decayed and almost impassable streets.
Where shall its already overburdened taxpayers look for aid and redened taxpayers look for aid and relief except to the Congress of the
United States? From the facts here
presented, the inference is plain that
the United States and our own taxpaying citizens, as part ewners or
tenants in common, are bound, respectively, to contribute a just and
equal share of the funds necessary
to develop and improve the common property, and that the United
States, having exclusive and absolute title to the streets and avenues
of the city, as well as the public
grounds and buildings (which alone
give value to the property of citi-

## Why Congress Should Pay Half of District Expenses

To state fully the reasons why Con-gress should continue to pay half the expenses of this District would require that we repeat nearly everything that has already been set forth in this brief. But, indeed, it would seem to be clear that what was determined upon in INS as a permanent settlement of this ques-ies a permanent settlement of this ques-Tut, indeed, it would seem to be clear that what was determined upon in 183 as a pernament settlement of this quessals a pernament settlement of this quessals a pernament settlement of this quessals as the pernament settlement of this quessals are producted to the common should be allowed to stand now unless it can be shown by irresistible evidence that such a manifest change in the surrounding circumstances has taken place in the meanime that it would be plainly unjust to the people of the United States that the General Government should continue to share equally with the people who reside in the Nation's Capital the expenses or maintainns it and of making it more than ever worthy of the great name of Washinston. Thin no such evidence has been produced or can be obtained we condicantly submit. On the contrary, the march of events since 185 has demonstrated that if oversion shall arise for changing the respective contributions of the neople here and the people of the whole I nion to the expenses of the pople of the produced or can be obtained we condicantly submit. On the contrary, the march of events since 185 has demonstrated that if oversion shall arise for changing the respective contributions of the neople here and the people of the whole I nion to the expenses of the District of Columbia, that change will have to be one that will not diminish, but while increase, the share of the nation.

On this subject we submit as especially appropriate now what was said by Hon. George F. Hoar in an address delivered by him at Washington on the 18th day of December, 1900, at the memorial celebration of the 190th anniversary of the establishment of the safe and of the Capital following the memorial celebration of the 190th anniversary of the establishment of the safe and of the Capital following the first large surplus of the National Gavernment from doing its duty to the memorial celebration of the antiquity of European capitals. Lendon has been a center of civilization for more than a center of civilization for more t

a seat of government for thirteen centuries; Berlin for nearly four; Vienna for seven. And yet there are few places that can show for any one century more than three products of architecture that equal the Capitol, the Washington Mooument, and the Congressional Library. If we can add to the glories of Washington three such structures only for each coming century, we need not be ashamed of comparison with any foreign city when Washington shall have reached the same age. Yet in 1800 we were a people of but 5.000,000. We are now 77,000,000. The population of this District is multiplied in larger proportions still. We shall deal with our metropolis in the coming centuries, as compared with that which has gone, with a liberality proportioned to our wealth, numbers, and power. If God spare the Republic what may we not hope for Washington?"

Another item of expenditure was fe Another liem of expenditure was bridges, aggregating \$984,372.68. Of such expenditures the Southard report says "Appropriations have also been madfor the purchase of the bridge over the Potomac and for the erection of a new one; but these were expenditures, no for the city of Washington so much as for the Union, and for the facility of communication by mail for the benefit of the whole nation. It ought to be charged to the nation, and not regarde as a favor done to or an expenditur made for the city or the District." The same report said: "They have been ap propriations for literary and charitable purposes, but the committee have no been willing to charge the benevoler acts of Congress to the account of the city of Washington and make it pay for the just and proper objects." One of the largest items was a payment of

city of Washington and make it pay for the lust and proper objects. One of the largest items was a payment of the largest items was a payment of 12,35,62,35 by the United States to investors in Holiand who had bought bonds issued on account of an investment in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal project under the authority of Congress, which failed for reasons given in the Southard report, and for which reasons the District was not responsible.

Shemman report of 1875 between 1750 and lat. which might be classed as expenditures wholly or chiefly on account of the Sherman report of 1875 between 1750 and lat. which might be classed as expenditures wholly or chiefly on account of the Sherman report of 1875 between 1750 and lat. which might be classed as expenditures wholly or chiefly on account of the Sherman report of 1875 between 1750 and lat. which might be classed as expenditures wholly or chiefly on account of the Sherman report of 1875 between 1750 and lat. which might be classed as expenditures wholly or chiefly on account of the Sherman report of 1875 between 1750 and lat. which might be classed as expenditures wholly or chiefly on account of the Sherman report of 1875 between 1750 and lat. which might be classed as expenditures wholly or chiefly on account of the Sherman report of 1875 between 1750 and lat. which might be classed as expenditures wholly or chiefly on account of the Sherman report of 1875 between 1750 and lat. which might be classed as expendence as expenditures wholly or chiefly on account of the Sherman report of 1875 between 1750 and lat. which might be classed as expendence as expenditures wholly or chiefly on account of the Sherman report of 1875 between 1750 and lat. which might be classed as expendence as the second of the Sherman report of 1875 between 1750 and lat. which might be classed as expenses of the Sherman report and the appropriations of the sevent of the several States and Territories in June 20, 1974. The late of the sevent of the several States and Territories and grounds, wi

EXPENSES?

During the period from 1800 to 1878 the District residents (who numbered in 1800 14093, in 1830 numbered 39. 834, in 1870 numbered 131,700, and in 1880 numbered 171,624), almost hank-rupted themselves thrice in an attempt to carry out the plans of the founders for the development of a great National Carital, as shown by the Southand Report of 1835, and by the reports of the Congressional committees between 1874 and 1878.

In the period between 1860 and

-	PERIOD RETER BE TOHOWS	
	Alabama	2,184,804.00
	Artzona	4,160,088.00
	Arizona	6,394,018.00
d	Arknowns	9,369,881 00
ĸi.	Cantornia	9,344,212.00
	Colorado	6, 432, 169,00
-	Connecticut	180,000.00
1	Irelaware	90,000.00
	Florida	21,851,064,00
-11	Georgia	270,000.00
	Idaho	4,628,827,00
	littole	3,602,717.00
ar.	Indiana	2,853,462.00
h	lowa	2,099,300,00
	Kansas	3,706,350,00
	Kentucky	352,606,65
in	Louisiana	10,884,728.00
10	Maine	210,000,00
w	Maryland	210,000 03
ot	Massachusetts	260,000,00
	Michigan	7,513,765,00
H	Minnegota	8,101,105.51
20	Minnesota	4,859,112.16
it.	Missouri	L. 487, 296, 00
10	Montana	6,889,004 10
4	Nebraska	3,437,6(9.00
27.77	Neviula	3,7.3,647.00
re	New Hampshire	
ie:	New Jersey	210,000.00
0-	New Mexico	6.701.858.86
10	New Mexico	6,707,156,00
100	New York	300,000,00
ot	North Carolina	270,000,00
nt	North Dakota	4, 163, 084, 00
10	Ohio	1.973,552.00
w	Oklahoma	3,094,000,00
10	Oregon	6,354,324.00
	Pennsylvania	780,000,00
of	Rhode Island	120,000,00
n-	South Carolina	
it	South Dakota	4, 433, 163, 00
t-	Tennessee	300,000.00
41	Texas	
11+	I'tah	8,408,178.00
n	Vermont	150,000,00
h	Virginia	200,000,00
e-	Washington	4,042,906.00
	West Virginia	
ne nd	Wisconsin	5,092,880.00

to the several	States	and	Territori
were as follows			**********
Alabama			\$1,078,954
Artzona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Florida			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
Nevada			
New Mexico			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			62,062
Oregon			731,934
lowa			633,638
Kansas			
Louisiana			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			1 070 169
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraksa		*****	563, 419
South Dakota			329,778
Utah			96,217
Washington			404,940
Symmitted	********	******	4174,1741

PERCAPITA OF REALTY TAX LARGEST IN WASHINGTON

"Not one of ten cities (ranging in population from 233,000 to 2,300,000), shows so large a per capita of realty tax as Washington; five exceed it in per capita total property tax and five fall below it; one exceeds it in per capita total municipal tax

'If to per capita total municipal tax receipts are added per capita, ALL county and State taxes, six cities exceed Washington per

"If to per capita total municipal tax receipts are added equitable proportions of county and State taxes, three cities exceed

Washington per capita and seven fall below it."

receipts, while nine fall below it.

capita and four fall below it.

as stated by the Treasury : States	Amount
Maine	\$955.835.23
New Hampshire	669,046,79
Vermont	GN. 086.79
Massachusetta	
Connecticut	764,670.60
Rhode Island	382,337,30
New York	4,014,520 71
Pennsylvania	2,867,514.78
New Jersey	. 764,670,60
Ohio	. 2,007,060.31
Indiana	. F60,254,44
Illinois	477 919.14
Michigan	286,751.49
Delaware	
Maryland	
Virginia	2,198,427.59
North Carolina	
South Carolina	
Georgia	1,041,422.09
Alabama	649 086,79
Louisiana Mississippi	477,919.14
	382,335.30
Tennessee	
Kentucky	
Missouri	. 382,335.V)

| Tennesse | 1.43, 167.30 | Masouri | 1.43, 16

Amounts Paid To the Several

SS | lows:

Colleges for agriculture Agricultural forles.

Colleges for agriculture Agricultural and the me-experiment

tories	and the me-	
19/04/02/02/07	chante arts.	ateste
Alabama	\$50,000.00	\$ 0,0
Arizona	50,000.00 50,000.00	30,0
Arkansas		30,0
California		900
Colorado	60,000.00	30,6
Connecticut	50,000.00	20.0
Delaware	50,000.00	29,
Florida	50,000.00	30,0
Georgia	50,000.00	30.0
Idaho	50,000.00	30.0
Illinois	60,000.00	30.0
Indiana	50,000.00	50,0
Iowa	50,000.00	30,0
Kansas	50,000.00	29,8
Kentucky	50,000,00	30,0
Louislana	60,000.00	30,6
Maine	50,000.00	30,0
Maryland	50,000.00	29,0
Massachusetts	50,000,00	30.0
Michigan	50,000.00	30,4
Minnesota	60,000,06	30,0
Mississippi	50,000.00	30.4
Missouri	50,000,00	20,0
Montana	59,000,00	30.0
Nebraska	50,000.00	20.4
Nevada	50,000.00	200.0
New Hampshire.	50,000.00	30.0
New Jersey	50,000,00	30.6
New Mexico	60,000,00	30,6
New York	60,000.00	29.5
North Carolina	50,000.00	30.0
North Dakota	50,000,00	30,0
Oh'o	50,000.00	30.
Oklahoma	50,000.00	30.
Oregon	50,000.00	30.0
Pennsylvania	50,000.00	80
Rhode Island		30.0
South Carolina	50,000.00	30.
South Dakota	50,000.00	20,0
Tennessee	50,000,00	20.0
Texas	50,000,00	30.
t'tah	50,000,00	30.4
ALLEGE STREET,	\$357 350 SF, UR.F	2507.1

### District of Columbia. WHAT DISTRICT RESIDENTS HAVE Not a Manufacturing

## District Residents Have Done Full Duty To Nation

Totals 55,302,00.00 \$7,35,841.19

Amounts Paid To the Several

States and Territories.
The amounts paid to the several states and Territories in the last fibral toward plane 30, 1915, were as follows:
Colleges for states and Territories in the last fibral toward plane 30, 1915, were as follows:

Colleges for states and Territories in the last fibral toward plane 30, 1915, were as follows:

Colleges for states and Territories and the mesuperment of the control of th WASHINGTON COMPARED WITH OTHER CITIES

### Standard of Measurement